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POLITICAL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

REFLECTIONS ON THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

THE periodical return of our general State, and National Elections are regarded as times of peculiar interest, and high responsibility to the People, who are then called upon all by the considerations of interest, honor, and patriotism, carefully and candidly to examine the official conduct of all their public agents, and not to re-elect to office any who shall not have been found both capable and faithful, in the discharge of their public functions. On the faithful and vigilant performance of this duty, by the electors, depends not only the prosperity and glory of the republic, but the very preservation of those rights and liberties which have been purchased by the blood and treasure of our forefathers, and which are so inestimably dear to every American freeman. But extraordinary circumstances seem at this juncture to render the prompt and efficacious discharge of this general duty of the electors, peculiarly important and necessary. It can scarcely have escaped the notice of any impartial observer, that President Jackson has by a course of political proscriptions and persecutions, altogether unprecedented in our political history, and as is conscientiously believed by many, foreign to the genius and spirit of our free republican Constitutions, virtually proclaimed that no man who does not vote for him can be capable of holding any office of honor or profit under the general Government! And this astonishing and alarming doctrine appears to meet the cordial approbation of a numerous portion of our citizens. If a principle so monstrous can be sustained by any system of management and finesse it is easily to be perceived that the People will not only be abused and insulted but their liberties will be totally overthrown and abolished. They may indeed remain nominal freemen, but they will become complete and absolute slaves. They may retain the forms of public elections, but such forms can only serve as a memorial of their departed rights, and a standing mark of ridicule and mockery upon them. The fathers of the American Revolution considered the perfect freedom and independence of our civil elections as the very key-stone in the structure of their political edifice, and so great was their devotion to this right that they considered all other possessions but as filth and dross in comparison to it; nor did they even "count their own lives dear to them" when put in competition with the elective franchise, for they poured out their blood in torrents in defence of it. In some of the States they even went so far as to require each elector before he deposited his ballot in the box to make solemn oath that he would not in the discharge of this duty be swayed by any party or personal consideration, but that he would vote sincerely and solely for the public welfare. They indeed were Patriots, and they lived in patriotic times.

To contrast them and their measures with the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and his official course, or with the systematic and extensive schemes of party management, which are now resorted to, in order to mislead the People, and defeat the public will, can only serve to show us how sadly, and how deeply we are now fallen.

President Jackson has already in the short period of his iniquitous administration degraded and dismissed from the public service many hundreds of meritorious public officers for no assignable cause whatever, excepting for that of the free and conscientious exercise of the elective franchise! And for discharging a duty which every citizen owes to his Country, and which in former times he would have been bound under the solemn sanction of an oath to have performed! And what is worse still, and threatens to complete the climax of our degradation and ruin, many among us, (either lured by the prospects of personal interest or advancement, or infatuated by a blind devotion to absolute party names,) openly extol his actions and are exerting every possible mean to prolong his administration! Have all our boasted schemes of liberty and equality then come to this? Has REPUBLICANISM now become so far refined and sublimated in the crucible of political chemistry as to allow its votaries only to vote for the leading man or dominant party without incurring the pains and penalties of expatriation from all the privileges and immunities of freemen? Or is such the progress of human degeneracy that a Nation which has established a free and independent government, and conquered the Lion of foreign despotism, can in little more than half a century sit patiently to be devoured by the wolf of party tyranny?

But other considerations of deep importance, call also for a change of our national Rulers. The Indian tribes inhabiting our southern borders after passing

two centuries in the school of affliction have at length acquired a knowledge of their true interests, and have adopted the course of policy, which alone seems likely to prevent a total extermination of their race.

They have been gradually consuming away for a lapse of ages, and by numerous treaties have ceded the greater part of their native Country to the government of the United States, but they still retain a territory stretching through parts of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina, of the medial length and breadth of one hundred and fifty by one hundred miles; with a population of forty or fifty thousand souls. These people appear for a number of years past to have turned their whole energies to the arts of civilized life, to the pursuits of science and agriculture; and their labors have been crowned with astonishing success. They have not only cleared fields and built houses, but they have opened roads and established schools throughout some entire tribes. They have by the formation of Temperance Societies, and the appointment of vigilant committees to seize and destroy all the "strong water" which may be found, nearly banished intoxication from them. And they have actually turned the tide of population from a progressive diminution to a regular and rapid increase. And now, some of the States which lie contiguous and wish to acquire the possession of their lands, have adopted a course of policy towards them which seems only calculated to reduce them into slavery or drive them into exile! And this policy has received the sanction and support of President Jackson, and his party adherents in the General Government! On this trying emergency the Indians do not say to us as our fathers formerly said to a Nation that attempted to trample on their rights "in our own native land, in defence of those rights which we have received from our Ancestors, and which our posterity have a right to expect from us we take up arms," &c. but they appeal to our tribunals of justice—they appeal to our national faith to our most solemn and repeated treaties—they appeal to the justice, not to the generosity of the American People—they implore not that we would assist them in their critical and embarrassed situation, but that we would let them alone—they stretch out their hands to us, not for our charities, but that we would busy ourselves about our own lawful concerns, and leave them to the quiet pursuit of theirs. But while the rash and headlong policy of our present national Rulers is pursued we have no reason to expect that the obligations of public treaties—the principles of common justice, or the dictates of benevolence and humanity will be any further respected than they are enforced by the arm of physical power.

Another cause of deep solicitude and just alarm is to be found in the systematic and extensive measures which have been taken to subsidize the public Press by the National Executive. A vast number of our violent and ever virulent partisan Editors have been patronized and virtually pensioned by the Government, and many thousands of dollars of the People's money have been appropriated for the support of the Publishers of venal newspapers.

It has been estimated that the expense of printing for this year, under the Executive patronage will amount to the following sums, viz.

For newspapers in the public offices of State, Treasury and Navy,	\$6,000
Printing for those offices,	53,000
For the General Postoffice,	14,000
	\$73,000

Besides this, about 100 Printers are employed to publish the laws, and as many more have been appointed to other civil offices.

A free and independent Press, is doubtless to be regarded as the palladium of civil liberty, to any country; but a corrupt and pensioned one is always to be considered the most ready and direct engine of tyranny and usurpation of power.

The Postoffice too, that great avenue of moral political intelligence to the people, has been subverted and transformed into an extensive machine of party management. Its regular functions have been deranged, and its salutary operations defeated by the interference of ignorant and unfaithful agents.

In short, every practicable mean seems to have been employed to divide, mislead and distract the People; to evade the Constitutional barriers of public liberty and equal rights; and to defeat a fair expression of the public will by the elective franchise. Public Officers are held up as the legitimate rewards of party rivalships and public honors and emoluments are exclusively awarded to political intriguers and party managers. Efforts are made to revive antiquated prejudices, and foster new political animosities among the People and to stifle the emotions of patriotism and public spirit, by involving the whole country in a general scramble for office.

For these, and many other reasons, a change in our national Rulers is highly interesting and important, but such a change is not to be effected without united, invigorated and persevering efforts. We have a political sentinel stationed at every Postoffice, a political soldier at every Custom House, or other public station; and in addition to all this, we have a swarm of political Missionaries sent to every House in the Nation; who while taking a general Census of the People, are said to be actively engaged in endeavouring to promote the interest and glory of their official maker. Let us not then, on this great emergency, be found wanting to our true interests, or to the momentous object which calls for our attention. But "let every man resolve to do his duty." Let us begin the work of political reformation at our own thresholds. Let us at the approaching elections withhold our suffrages from all those who have by their intrigues and misrepresentations assisted in bringing us into this state of trepidation and danger. Let our State Legislature be purified, from artful demagogues and stupid dunces. Let us be admonished by the history of our last Legislature, not to elect men who are totally deficient in any qualifications either of the head or of the heart to adorn our Senate Board. We have had enough of party management, enough of empty bombast and hollow-hearted patriotism. The degrading and disgusting scenes of the last winter appeal at once to the pride and to the patriotism of the electors for redress; and it is confidently to be hoped that the appeal will not be made in vain. Under the benignant smiles of that all-gracious Providence which has hitherto been our shield and our buckler, the fortune of Maine and of America is yet in the hands of the National Republicans. These have only to meet their political opponents at the polls, and a victory is certain. The great and enlightened States of Pennsylvania and Virginia are evidently recoiling from the scenes of duplicity and political tergiversation which are practising upon the People. Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Indiana have undergone a complete political regeneration.—New-England, (although she has in some instances been shaken by the artifices and misrepresentations which have been passed upon her,) is yet sound at the core, and will act worthy of herself and the glorious cause in which she has already expended so much blood and treasure. And the "chafed Lion of the West" has arisen from his slumbers and is now shaking his majestic mane at the cowering and full exposed Wolf.

President Jackson's ludicrous project of reforming the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to form one Court out of two tribunals, each having separate, equal and independent jurisdiction has excited a smile of contempt from every intelligent man in the country. For whether he actually invented this project himself, or whether he derived it from any of his connexions on the banks of the Shannon, is uncertain, but it really resembles one of those bulls or blunders which are sometimes imported from the Emerald Isle.

But his mad scheme of abolishing the National Bank, and establishing a political one, predicated upon the public revenue; which was designed to put a capital of forty or fifty millions into the hands of the Executive, in order further to enable him to reward his political adherents and to punish his opponents, has carried amazement and terror into the ranks of his own party.

Mr. McDuffie, a leading Jackson member of Congress, said in an official report in the House of Representatives, upon this subject, "The mind instinctively shrinks from the contemplation of an idea so ominous to the purity of the Government, and the liberties of the People. No government, of which the Committee have any knowledge, except perhaps, the Despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage, at once so ominous in its influence, and so dangerous in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other European government, has ever ventured upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the hands of the American President, it may be well doubted whether the public liberty would be so much engendered by it as it would by this vast pecuniary machine which would place in the hands of every administration fifty millions of dollars as a fund for rewarding political partisans." See official report.

Thus this abominable scheme had it not been monstrous to be swallowed down even by a party-heated Congress would have thrown a patronage and executive influence into the hands of the President greater than that of any of the Potentates of Europe excepting only that of the Autocrats of all the Russias. Is it not high time then, for the American People to pause—to ponder their steps

—and to "inquire for the good old way, [of political truth and integrity] that they may walk therein."

PLAIN TRUTH.

NOTE. If President Jackson has discharged his official duties with propriety, then all our former Presidents are to be regarded only as a parcel of political novices, for none of them ever thought of pursuing the course which he has adopted. They never attempted to reward their political friends or punish their political enemies, to corrupt or subside the public press to convert the Postoffice into a party machine, to place the Supreme Court upon two crutches, to convert the public revenue into a political party bank, or to drive the Indians from their own country into the sunken and sickly forests of the Mississippi. These are the peculiar features of President Jackson's Administration, and some of his hired writers assure us, that they have "COVERED IT WITH A BLAZE OF GLORY!"

GOV. HUNTON.

Previous to the last September election, Gov. Hunton was made the single object of the attack of the combined forces of the whole Jackson party in this State. Like a pack of blood-hounds in pursuit of the harmless roe, they set upon him, determining to hunt him down and destroy him. They disgorged upon his head all their barbed arrows of malice and poisonous shafts of slander. The quivers of revenge were emptied, and her shafts, dipped in blood were hurled at his breast. All their subsidized presses teemed with incessant low, personal abuse and calumny upon his fair fame. And it did seem for a while that all the streams of detraction had been united in one vast channel, and poured out in a deluge of pollution upon society, for the sole purpose of ruining one man. The annals of political warfare and frenzy in our country, deep stained as they are, unfold no such burning pages of guilt and infamy, as will those wherein shall be recorded the transactions of that period and party to which we have already alluded. There were, in the designs of Mr. Hunton's calumniators, such fullness of purpose and coolness of preparation, such recklessness of means, so much of the passionless, heartless weariness and resolution of the wretch who murders for hire, in their execution, that at the mention of them, we tremble. We can even now feel the shuddering of the soul that came over us, while reading in the *Maine Patriot*, the deliberate, cold-blooded slanders of "Expositor"—that prowling, cowardly, volunteer assassin of character, who plunged his dagger into the heart of his victim, while the arm that wielded it was shrouded in darkness, safe from detection and punishment. We can still feel that agonizing thrill of horror which shot through our bosom when first we read the infamous affidavit of that paragon of chastity and truth, Delia Bodge. Not that we were surprised at any thing which could come from her, but that such vile means should be made use of for such unholy ends. But enough; we turn away from the disgusting recital as we would from the pest-house, loathsome with filth and contagious with disease.

In the excitement of the times, these things had effect. Many, who did not know Mr. Hunton, by the boldness, confidence, and cunning of his enemies, were deceived, and, though politically his friends, were appalled and staggered back from his support. They thought they could not in conscience vote for him. To such we would for a moment address ourselves. Not to prove the falsehood and malice of his enemies, nor his own innocence; that the sovereign people, his own townsmen and neighbors, have most triumphantly done already. Not to convince them that they then erred; this they frankly own; but to stir them up to avenge the wrongs of that most injured man, and to subserve the best interests of the State. To such of our political and personal friends we would say:—When you hear one man or many speaking evil of one with whom you are unacquainted, and trying to prejudice you against him, and degrade him in your estimation; do you not withhold your belief until you have enquired into the affair—into the standing and reputation of the accused—until you have heard both sides, and given him a fair opportunity to meet his accusations and refute them? We know you too well to think that ordinarily you do not. Well; do you not, for this purpose, to discover the truth or falsehood of what is told you, rely upon the testimony of the townsmen and neighbors of him who is attacked behind his back, or in secret or in public; to those who know him best and most intimately?—And if they with one accord, all except a disaffected few, his personal enemies—such as the greatest and best of men have—testify to his innocence and to the falsehood of the stories you have heard; to his spotless character as a kind husband, good neighbor, townsman and friend; do you not believe such overwhelming testimony? We know you do. The innocence of the slandered, and the guilt of the slanderer, are evident as broad daylight.

Well then; you heard Gov. Hunton most grossly abused and defamed; you heard the blackest crimes imputed to him; offences of the deepest dye charged to him, and the most horrid accusations brought against him. You have seen him tried before the only tribunal on earth, that could know his guilt or innocence—his fellow-citizens, neighbors, and townsmen, to whom every man's character will appear, in spite of himself, in its true light, and the vilest heart at times be laid bare and naked to the view. That tribunal has acquitted him—pronounced him not merely not guilty, but that there was no probable nor possible grounds for the charges which were preferred against him; that they were the hated offspring of the wicked hearts and vindictive passions of his enemies.

Now, as some of you did form your opinions of Mr. Hunton, upon the reports of those cut-throat slanderers his enemies, before you waited to learn the truth from those who had known him longest and best; and thereby rashly, though most innocently wronged him and the cause of true republicanism, by refusing to give him your vote; will you be slow to make atonement for that cruel and unfortunate act, this fall? We know you will not. It was cruel to him, because he was innocent. It was unfortunate, because thereby the friends of republicanism were almost triumphed over, by the mad, disorganizing faction that opposed them. The voice of your country, your most solemn duty, calls you to the ballot box in September next, to re-elect him. You owe it to him; for he deserves it. The mildness, ability, and integrity with which he has discharged the duties of his high office, entitle him to the gratitude of our State—of you and your children. Go up then, one and all, to the ballot-box—to the disregard of your daily labors—with an eye single to the public good. The friends of Judge Smith will refrain from no means, however base, to lead you astray. But the supporters of Mr. Smith, under whatever garb or name they may appear, are whole hog Jacksonites; and the true republican party is identified with the advocates of Mr. Hunton's re-election. If Mr. Smith is elected, the ear of proscription will go over your necks, and the tag of rewards and punishments at Washington, will be acted over here in all its horrors.

Bangor Register.

VIOLATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

The Jackson presses driven from one equivocation to another in regard to the Indian Bill, now tell us for the first time, there is no violation of solemn treaties; and in proof of this assertion produce the Bill. If the spirit of the Indian law be what they pretend it is, why were the following amendments rejected in the United States Senate?

"Mr. Sprague moved an amendment to the Indian Bill, "that until the tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as is by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory & government as premised or guaranteed to them by treaties with the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of such treaties." This amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 27.

Mr. Frelinghuysen also offered the following amendment:

"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the departure from, or a non-observance of any TREATY, compact, agreement or stipulation heretofore entered into and now subsisting between the United States and Cherokee Indians."

This amendment was also rejected—20 to 27."

Let the partisan presses that venture to contend that all which Jackson does or can do, is right, publish extracts from the treaty of Holsten or the treaty of Tellico, or from the treaty of the Cherokee Agency, to which the name of Andrew Jackson is subscribed. Let them publish the proclamation of Governor Troup, who acknowledged when Governor the legality of the Indian title, and who called upon the Georgians to stand by the treaty. Let them then publish the laws of Georgia which went into effect last June, and which virtually out law the Indians, and expose them to the depredation of every desperado, who is villainous enough to attack unprotected innocence. Let them, to add the climax to the whole enormity, publish the proclamation of the present Gov. of Georgia—and if by this mass of facts their readers are not startled at the injustice and cruelty of the trembling majority that forced upon us the Indian Bill, they would not be startled at the edict of a Nero. Not that this act bears so bold a front as the edicts of some Roman Emperors; but for calculating cruelty, and insidious injustice it is out done by no law that disgraces the records of any nation.

The law avers no overt act, but it withdraws the protection, which treaties are pledged to give. It suffers one member of the confederacy to violate the treaties of twenty-three other members; and to violate them too in a disgraceful and dishonorable manner.

The alarming expenditure this bill proposes should not be forgotten, though the expenditure is but a minor consideration when compared with its injustice. FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS are appropriated for immediate purposes. Two of our Representatives in Congress have yielded their assent to the appropriation, thus adding to the barbarity of the law a heavy draught upon our purses. But what do we gain as a State, by this expenditure? What care we about spending our money, in assisting Georgia to drive the Indians from their lands so as to take possession of them? Mr. Everett, in his instructive speech, entered into a minute calculation of the various expenditures to which the bill would subject us. Not having room for the details, we confine our extracts to the sums total.

"We have then the following items of the expenditure incident to removing several nations of Indians from their native homes to the western wilderness:

First purchase of their title,	\$7,160,133
Expense of improvements to be paid for or replaced,	9,075,000
Collection and transportation,	2,250,000
Subsistence for one year,	4,106,250
Cost of new lands in the West,	1,500,000
	\$24,091,383

But, sir, we have not done, even at this rate. We have promised these Indians, that, if they remove, we will keep up their schools, now existing in considerable numbers. We have a Territorial Government to support among them, which we are told by the Department will cost as much as that of Florida, which is about \$25000 per annum. It must be much more expensive considering the materials to be governed, and that the Government is to descend to such details as counting off the trees which each Indian family is to have in its wood lot. But I take it at \$25,000. Then there is the expense of the Military Establishment to be kept up. I will go into no considerations to show that a very large military force, beyond anything proposed or contemplated hitherto will be required to keep these Indians at peace with each other; to defend them against the unreclaimed tribes; and to protect the frontier. I will confine myself to the expense of the ten companies of rangers already asked for. I have examined the report of the Quartermaster General, of the 8th of March, containing an estimate of the first cost of mounting ten companies and their annual support. Taking the cost of the horses at \$100 each, which we are told by Gen. Jesur "it will be safer to assume," the first year's expense will be \$83,750, and the annual charge \$39,875. So that the Civil Government of the new Territory, and the military defence of the frontier, will amount to \$64,875 per annum, according to these estimates. It is TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS. Almost just two dollars per head for the estimated population, at the census of this year. This enormous sum is to be raised by a tax on the people.—Let us see what proportion of it is to be paid by some of the States.—I take the estimated numbers from a document submitted to the House, in reference to the apportionment of Representatives, under the new census. On that basis, there will be paid for removing the Indians, by

Maine	\$748,000
New-Hampshire	564,000
Massachusetts	1,152,000
Rhode Island	184,000
Connecticut	380,000
Vermont	548,000
New York	4,080,000
New-Jersey	650,000
Pennsylvania	2,800,000
Delaware	156,000
Maryland	642,000
Virginia	1,400,000
North Carolina	920,000
South Carolina	570,000
Georgia	476,000
Kentucky	1,120,000
Tennessee	906,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Louisiana	200,000
Mississippi	140,000
Indiana	664,000
Illinois	390,000
Alabama	396,000
Missouri	290,000

Portland Advertiser.

READ! READ!!

From the Kennebec Gazette.

The Marshal of Maine (Albert Smith) while walking the streets of Portland, is said to have made an expression of the following kind, "By G—, we must carry York, if we have to do it by fire and sword." And when we look about us we see the text explained by various combinations.

This same Marshal has appointed a multitude of deputies to take the census and established a sort of Inquisition at the same time.

While the people complain of hard times, the Jackson administration is increasing the salary of Judge Ware and numerous other office holders, and creating new offices.

As evidence of the corrupt system of bargaining which is carried on at Washington, the following letter is here subjoined, which will show perhaps why Albert Smith took so decided a stand in

the last Legislature of Maine, and did so much to embarrass its proceedings.

WASHINGTON, 3d MARCH, 1830.

DEAR SIR—Since your friend Mr. Green left here, your letters to him have been at his request opened by me. The one enclosing a letter of recommendation to the President was this morning received. I observe that it is not specific in its recommendation and the necessary consequence will be that it will be filed in the office of his private Secretary and never thereafter seen.

If it had referred to any particular office it would have been referred to one of the departments and put on the regular public files, when it would be brought up whenever his name was before the President in case the application was under consideration.

I had a conversation with the President in relation to yourself and also with Mr. Tugham—they are now well convinced that your just claims have been pre-empted, and I am confident the first opportunity will be seized to manifest their regard for you. I enclosed to Mr. Van Buren by our friend Dunlap of Boston, the Richmond Whig in which a letter writer from Portland represents you as the Hercules of the Jackson party, and I feel confident that the appointment of Marshal will be tendered to you. This will be a good starting point, and as many other will seek that office, will enable you to carry stronger support in aid of your application for a better office hereafter. If I can serve you command me. Your friend D. GREEN.

Hon. ALBERT SMITH,
Portland, Maine.

The above is a true copy of a letter from Green to Smith, and the person who furnished this communication is willing that his name should be known and is ready to meet any event which may happen, arising from the above publication.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITIONS.

It was with other feelings than those of pleasure that we were compelled to "laugh a little" at the sudden appearance of a four wheeled carriage, which as we supposed contained sundry articles of merchandize, such as soap, candles or glass. We were not obliged to laugh at its appearance merely, but at our disappointment as to its contents. We feel it to be a duty which we owe to our readers to examine into the state of trade and acquaint them with it: so we innocently stepped up to the travelling cabinet of wares, and as politely as possible squinted with one eye into a box which contained a snug package of "Democratic Republican Addresses," the Crisis, and half a dozen other sprigs, for all we know, of that truly Republican paper, known here by the name of the EASTERN ARGUS.

Owing to a good degree of light without the box, we could discover that darkness was within; and the sun which appeared as inquisitive as ourself in looking through the same aperture, we were both enabled to read the "glorious news from Kentucky."

Now we were a good deal astonished at the immense number of these same stories which were told in the Argus of last week, before accounts from Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana & other States could be relied on as true, and which even the Argus has since acknowledged to be incorrect. This immense number we say, of this old story and false one, is going the rounds of the State in the form of handbills and addresses. We ask is this conduct justifiable? We ask if it had not ought to be treated with contempt.

We know it is but a slender thread which holds them together as a party, and consequently they are driven to desperation and falsehood—to deceive the yeomanry of our State in dealing out stories of their successes in other States when they know them to be UNFOUNDED, and which they even acknowledge in their Argus. Fellow-citizens, beware of these tales, coming from such a source! Beware, we say, lest ye be deceived. Brunswick Journal.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Further intelligence from the West leaves no doubt that the National Republican party has triumphed in each of the 5 States whose elections have taken place. Louisiana beautifully led up the the death-dance of the present administration, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri have following in her train. The most astonishing political revolution has thus taken place within six months that has ever occurred in this nation.

The votes of these States at the last Presidential election were given for Gen. Jackson.

An United States Senator is to be chosen for each of the above States by the Legislatures just elected.—Hart. Mer.

There is a report in Germany, that Count Capo d'Istria, the Provincial President of the Government of Greece, will be appointed, under the auspices of Russia, Hospodar of the three principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, as soon as the three Allied Powers shall have settled the now difficult choice of a Sovereign for the throne of Greece.

Foreign.

OFFICIAL.

FALL OF ALGIERS.—The Packet Ship, Caledonia, at New York, has brought the official intelligence of the capture of Algiers by the French. The official account of the surrender of the city, is given below. It is stated that the explosion, when the Turkish fortress was blown up, was heard sixty miles round.—Daily Courier.

To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

Prince—The opening of the fire before the Fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking awe into the enemy the very day, by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

The trenches were opened in the night of the 28th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little. During the day, the Turkish and Arab sharpshooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravines, which were to the left of the attack. They wounded a pretty considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by epaulments.

We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Casaba. They did not profit by this advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 26 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were ten 20 pounders, six 16 pounders, four 11 inch mortars, and six 8 inch howitzers.

All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced. That of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remaining bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, whom Gen. LaHite animated by his example and his counsel. At 8 o'clock the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when at ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of smoke and dust rose to a prodigious height. Stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. Gen. Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place them in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain that at 9 o'clock the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that then the Dey ordered the powder magazine in the fort to be blown up.

At two o'clock a flag-of-truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the Secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war, I replied, that, first of all, the Casaba, the forts, and the port, must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey. They did not dissemble that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately.

They desired that I should cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should then be likewise suspended. This suspension of hostilities, in fact took place. Gen. Valaze took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the Emperor. At 3 o'clock the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice-Consul of England. He requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing.—this was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your Excellency will find below. At four o'clock the Secretary came for the third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might, by his assistance, understand what was required of him. M. Braschewitz, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, went to the Casaba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor. I had signed the convention. He put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged till the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his Council, and induce it

to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till further orders; however, our works were continued; and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 800 metres connected the fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the casaba was to be erected. To-day the Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey, to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by fixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that the occupations should be deferred for 24 hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city, should be delivered up to the French troops by 11 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of the city, the subjection of which has been for so many years the object of all Europe. The Dey has retired into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casaba. The promise I had made to respect his person will be faithfully kept. (The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and heavy cannon.)

The public property has been put under seal; and an inventory will be taken which I shall transmit to your Excellency. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French Army and his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Casaba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock French time. The General-in-Chief of the French army promises his highness the Dey of Algiers to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family, and all that belongs to him, to the place where he shall fix upon; and, so long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family.

The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahomedan religion shall remain free: the liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The Exchanges of this Convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casaba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

The following is an extract from Gen. Bourmont's despatch of July 1: "The greater part of the European Consuls were at a short distance from the field of battle, assembled with their families in the house of the Consul of the United States. I gave orders for ensuring their safety. All agree in saying, that since the action of the 14th, the militia has sustained considerable losses, and that the army which attacked us on the 12th, contained at least 50,000 effective men. Several hundred of Jews, whom the Dey had driven from Algiers, were found scattered about the gardens.—They were left at liberty."

Important News from France.

By the politeness of the editors of the Boston Courier we have received a part of their proof sheet of yesterday morning, containing some very important intelligence from France. The Paris dates are to the 26th July. By decrees of the King pursuant to recommendations of the Ministry, the liberty of the press is suspended, the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, the rules of election are changed, the rights of suffrage diminished, and the Chamber of Deputies hereafter to be composed only of Deputies of Departments.

The condition of France is at this moment extremely interesting. The liberal party have succeeded in their late elections by overwhelming majorities, and it now remains to be seen whether they will submit to defeat from the direct interposition of the crown.

The nation has arrived at a crisis which may terminate in a revolution.

DECREES OF THE KING.

Charles, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre. To all those to whom these presents may come, greeting: Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordained and do ordain as follows:

Art. 1. The liberty of the press is suspended.

2. The regulations of the first, second and ninth articles of the 1st section of the law of 21st Oct. 1814, are in force; consequently no journal, periodical or semi-periodical publication, established or to be established, without regard to the matters treated of, can appear either at Paris, or in the departments but in virtue of authorization obtained separately by the author and publisher. This authorization must be re-

newed every three months, and must be revoked.

3. This authorization may be provisionally granted, withheld or withdrawn from the journals, periodical or semi-periodical works now published, or which may hereafter be published in the Departments by the Prefects.

4. Journals and other writings, published in contravention of the 2d Article, will be immediately seized. The presses and types which served for their impression, will be placed under seal in a public depot, or placed hors de service.

5. No writing, under twenty sheets of impression, can appear at Paris, without authorization obtained from our Minister of the Interior of the Prefects in the departments. Writings, published without authorization, will be immediately seized. The presses and types, which have served for their impression, will be placed under seal in a public depot, or placed hors de service.

6. The reports of trials and the memorials of literary and scientific societies, if they treat entirely or in part of political matters, are subjected to the abovementioned authorization. A case in which the articles prescribed by Article 5th will be applicable to them.

7. The present ordinance will be enforced in conformity to the 4th Article of the ordinance of the 27th November, 1816, and of that presented by the ordinance of the 18th January 1817.

8. Our Ministers are charged with the execution of these presents.

Given at our Palace of St. Cloud, this 26th of July, in the year of our Lord, 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

CHARLES.

By the King: PRINCE DE POLIGNAC,
President of the Council of Ministers.

Charles by the grace of God King of France and Navarre. To all those to whom these presents may come, greeting: In virtue of the Fifteenth article of the Constitution, having been informed of the maneuvers practised in many parts of our Kingdom to deceive and mislead the electors during the last operation of the electoral colleges, our Council being heard, we have ordained and do ordain:

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

2. Our Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this present ordinance.

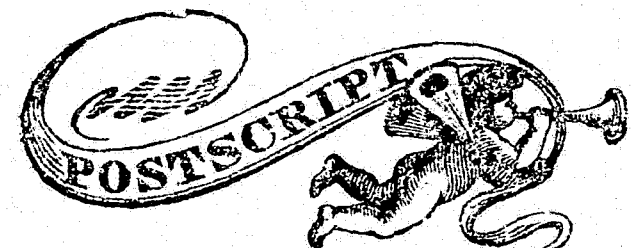
Given at St. Cloud, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and the eighth of our reign.

CHARLES.

By the King: CH. DE PEYRONNET,
Minister of the Interior.

COURIER OFFICE,
Portland Saturday 1 o'clock.

Revolution in France!!



To the New-York Journal of Commerce.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

Per Hibernia, from Liverpool, day of sailing August 1.

A Revolution has broken out in France. The National Guards, have deserted the King and joined the People under Gen. La Fayette. A dreadful battle had been fought between the National and King's Guards, the latter defeated, and between 5 and 6000 men killed!

One of the electioneering plans of the administration presses is to make a great ado about the President's determination to pay off the National debt. The same presses advocate the repeal of the tariff duties, though the President himself does not recommend their repeal. How would these editors pay the public debt? By direct taxes on the farmer, we suppose. The President's wish to pay off the National debt is given as the reason of his Veto. He refused to sign a bill appropriating \$23,410 for lighthouses and surveys in Maine, so as to save money to pay off the National debt; yet he approves a bill appropriating \$45,000 to build a portico to the house he occupies in Washington, a mere ornament, which had already cost the people 90,000! And he also signed a bill appropriating \$14,000 for more furniture and tapestry for the celebrated East Room of the same house.

As to the National debt, the truth is that the sinking fund appropriates ten million dollars annually to pay it off, and this sum will be thus paid as long as the revenues are sufficient, until the debt is extinguished. Appropriations for internal improvement are never permitted to encroach on this fund, which is more than sufficient to pay off the debt as soon as it becomes due, excepting the three per cent debt of the Revolution, which the government would lose by paying at par, so long as the interest of money is more than three per cent.—The whole debt will be extinguished in four or five years, at most. The pretence that Mr. Clay, or any body else (except the capitalists to whom the debt is due) are opposed to the speedy payment of the public debt, is all flummery. If the President had any object in saving money to the nation, when he put his veto on the light-house and road bills, it was, no doubt, to get funds to pay the twenty or thirty millions which it will cost to remove the Southern Indians.

Kennebec Journal.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

Opinion of the neighbors of Gov. Hunton, expressed at the last election.

Readfield, (his resid.)	257	for H.	32	for Smith.
Mount Vernon	221		17	
Hallowell	469		83	
Sidney	190		40	
Fayette	163		15	
Wayne	127		13	
Winthrop	220		42	

FOR THE STATE SENATE.

OXFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE FRENCH,

JAMES OSGOOD.

Representative to Congress.

HON. REUEL WATKINS.

County Treasurer.

HENRY RUST, ESQ.

COUNTY OF YORK.

JOHN BODWELL,

ABIAH USHER, JR.

NATHAN D. APPLETON.

WILLIAM SWAN,

DAVID DUNLAP,

BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

SYMS GARDNER,

JAMES DRUMMOND,

ELISHA HARDING,

CARLETON DOLE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SANFORD KINGSBURY,

ASHER HINDS,

ELIAH MORSE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SAMUEL EASTMAN.

HANCOCK AND WALDO COUNTIES.

JOSHUA W. HATHAWAY,

THOMAS SAWYER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

MOSES FULLER.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

JOHN WILKINS.

JACKSON NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

JUDCE SMITH.

Opinion of his neighbors expressed at the last election.

Wiscasset, (his resid.)	86	for Smith.	189	for H.
Alna	7		99	
Woolwich	10		78	
Waldoboro	76		242	
Edgecomb	45		82	
New Castle	14		106	

From the American Mercury.

CHRONICLES OF REFORM.

CHAP. VII.

1. In the days when John, whose surname was Adams, ruled over all the provinces of the nation, from Georgia unto Maine, there dwelt a man in one of the provinces of the south, the land of Virginia, who was called John of Roanoke.

2. And the man was of great eloquence, and uttered many bitter revilings against Adams, and against the rulers of the nation; but his ire was seven times heated against the aristocracy of the north whom he called drivers of white slaves in the land of Jonathan: Albeit, John, of Roanoke, scourged six score and ten slaves of his own household, morning and evening; all of whom were from the land of Ethiopia.

3. Now the man of Roanoke with many choice spirits from the south provinces held sweet counsel together, for the end that Adams should no longer rule over them.

4. And they sent one Thomas, who was viceroy unto Adams, to consult with the chamber of wise men, who held cabals in the city of brotherly love for the good of the people.

5. Then Thomas returned from the council of wise men, and delivered a message unto the President in this wise:

6. Ye must send away your chief scribe Timothy, whose surname is Pickering, for he is a tory and a friend to the King of the Isles of Britain, and of great strength of mind in judgment and in council; but the men of the south abhor him, and if ye would be made ruler over all the provinces of this nation for many years, ye must send him back to the land of Jonathan from whence he came.

7. But the President spake unto them saying, How can this thing be, seeing there is no guile found in him? Is he not the friend of Washington, the servant and soldier of the people, faithful in all the offices whereunto he was appointed.

8. But they urged the matter hard upon John and bestowed many vile epithets upon Timothy, (for they hated him much for his great name,) and promised many friends unto John, and that he should be made ruler for many years yet to come when Timothy should be no longer scribe, but be sent home to the land of Johnathan and to his kindred.

9. When Timothy had returned to the land of his fathers, and was no longer amongst the councils of his nation—Who is unto us, said the men of the south, if John has done this thing in a dry tree, what will he not do in the green; he has driven Timothy his scribe from him a chief in war, the friend of Washington and the people in peace and war.

10. And they reviled the President

in the chronicles and in the high ways, and taught the men of the land of Jonathan to revile him, for John had borrowed money and built men of war to defend the ships of the nation against the aggressors upon the great deep, the highway of the earth.

11. And it came to pass, after they had abused John for a long season and charged him with all manner of evil and a desire to enslave this mighty nation, that they cast him out from being ruler over the land, and appointed Thomas in his stead.

12. And Thomas reigned with great truth and equity for many years over the nation; but many were sorely displeased with Thomas for his justice and peaceful demeanor, for he "rewarded" none for their treachery unto John, neither did he "punish" any for opinion's sake.

13. Nor did the man of Roanoke receive any reward or profit nor post of honor from the hands of Thomas during all the years that he bare rule in the land.

14. And John was very wroth, and reviled Thomas, and called him ingrate, and scape-goat of the mountain, a dweller in the cave of Engendi in the stormy time of war which tried men's souls.

15. But Thomas heeded him not, but looked upon him as one whose hand is ever ready to pull down; whilst the hand of Jonathan was strong, and willing to build up the waste places of the nation.

JOTHAM.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

ELECTORS OF OXFORD!!

On Monday next you will be called upon to "rise in the majesty of your strength" and go to the POLLS and there exercise the privilege so dear to freemen, that of choosing your rulers. You are acquainted with the candidates before you.

Mr. HUNTON has once been fairly elected by the People, Governor of Maine. He has held that office but about eight months, and he has discharged the duties of it faithfully and honorably. Then why do any of you wish to displace him, and elect one you nothing about? Is it because the filthy Jackson presses tell you that Judge Smith is the best man? How do they know that? It is nothing more nor less than the imagination of the discontented office seekers, and the leaders of the Jackson party. During the pending of the electioneering campaign last fall your ears were saluted with the cries of the Jackson junto, that Mr. Hunton was not "capable of holding an office!" he was too poor to be admitted in the society of those high in office! He was a FARMER too! and his farm was no larger than a "CABBAGE GARDEN!" "How can we," said these Jackson Juntoites, "associate ourselves with a man who is from the common people; who has not been nursed in the lap of riches; and whose relations do not move in FASHIONABLE society!" How far these assertions are honorable must be evident to every candid, honest and reflecting mind. We would ask by what principles those persons are actuated who oppose the re-election of Mr. Hunton? Are they actuated by such principles as would naturally cause them seriously to inquire in the language of Jefferson, "is he honest?" "is he capable?" "is he faithful to the constitution?" Judge ye then, and act in accordance with your REAL convictions, remembering that "all is not fair in politics," but that a moral obligation which is above all considerations of a party nature, rests upon you.

The gentlemen who are now before you as candidates for County offices are of the most respectable character, and are men possessed of talents and abilities of no low order.

Is it not important then that EVERY MAN should go to the polls, and discharge the duty which they owe to their country and themselves. We earnestly hope they will GO TO THE POLLS; and thus do what they can to save the State from the fangs of a party who do both violate truth and virtue and honor, if they imagine they can gain a single vote by it.

We admire the candid, fearless and impartial manner in which the editor of the Portland DAILY COURIER conducts his paper. Although he meets with many of the troubles which editors are "heir to," he is not disheartened by any of the threatenings of the "angry passions" of those who frown upon him. In his paper of the 30th ult. he published a letter from Duff Green to Albert Smith, with some remarks accompanying it. When we read the letter in the Courier we did not imagine that Albert Smith would acknowledge it to be what it really is, a GENUINE one, but like the rest of his clan, pronounce it, at once to be a forgery. In this however, we were happily disappointed. Mr. Smith has come out in a communication in the Argus full of vengeance against the editor of the Courier, and calls him by hard words, and says it is dirty affair. He says the letter was not obtained by proper means, and insinuates that Mr. Bourne, Representative from Kennebec, stole it from his desk in the Legislature last winter. We thought that the editor of the Courier could not be in any way censurable for publishing the letter in the manner he did. We supposed he did it to show that sometimes men when endeavouring to put down a person, in the same act is the means of "boosting" him into a situation which he was trying to prevent him from obtaining. By reference to this letter, which we publish this week, it will be seen that Mr. Green informs Mr. Smith that letters recommending him for an office, no PARTICULAR office had arrived, were filed, &c. and that he had seen a Richmond paper containing a letter from Portland calling Mr. Smith the "Hercules"

of the Jackson party in Maine, and the office of Marshal would undoubtedly be offered to him as "a good starting point," and as a reward for his services. The "curiosity" of the affair was one thing that induced the editor of the Courier to make the letter public. Whether the editor of the Courier was justly censurable or not we leave for the public to judge. One thing is pretty evident, it shows what are the qualifications requisite to hold an office under Gen. Jackson—that of HURRAHING the loudest.

The publisher of the Boston Palladium has commenced the publication of a daily paper, with the title of "DAILY NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM." It is published both daily and semi-weekly. The semi-weekly is a paper that has been published in Boston for more than 70 years. It has been conducted upon the broad principles of democracy, and is a paper which may be depended upon for correct information. The terms of the daily paper is \$3, semi-weekly \$4.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the communication commencing on the first page of this paper, headed "Reflections on the approaching Elections," and would request them to give it a careful perusal, as it contains many facts.

The Selectmen of the different towns in this Congressional District should be aware that at the approaching election a member of Congress is to be chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Ripley, also one for the next Congress.

Our friends are requested to make us as early returns of the votes cast in their respective towns as possible. They will please return the votes for Governor, Representative to Congress, Senators and County Treasurer.

At a meeting of the citizens of this town and Greenwood held on Saturday last WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq. was nominated as a candidate for Representative to the next Legislature.

We copy the following letter, which was found in Portland during the session of the Legislature of 1828, from the person now held up by the Jackson party in this County as candidate for Representative to Congress, to one of the members of the House, giving him instructions how to act, also asserting his claims to a certain office. It was once published in the Wiscasset Citizen. Here it is—read ye and judge.

CANTON, Jan'y 5, 1828—(9.)

"SIR, I was in hopes to have seen you before you left hear, but had no opportunity. Should liked to have conversed with you some on the subject of organizing the Legislature—for the propriety is, that the Feds &c. will endeavour to take the lead, but I think, that if proper measures are taken by the Republicans, and they act in concert, that they will be able to organize the Legislature in their own way. John Ruggles ought to be chosen Speaker of the House—Amos Nichols Secretary of State, and Mark Harris, Treasurer—but the opposition will endeavour to turn them all out.

The Councilors are selected in caucus by the delegation from each County, and chosen by joint ballot of the Senate & House,—our County and Summersett chose one Councilor, Summersett had it last year and it belongs to Oxford County to have the Councilor this year—and if my claims for this place is as good as others, and if I can be selected by the delegation from this County I should be glad to receive the offer, and will except it. you can converse with Col. Cummings of Paris, Bisbee of Summer, Hamlin of Waterford, Kimball of Rumford, Dr. Bradford of Livermore, and Storer of Carthage, and other members of this County, on the subject—and should you think it proveable that I can be chosen—you can govern yourself accordingly—our part of the county have never had a Councilor, and I think our claims are good.

(Confidential)

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) CORNELIUS HOLLAND.

J. Ludden Esq.

Member House.

Superscribed.

Canton, Me. } FREE.

Jan'y 9th } C. Holland, P. M.

JACOB LUDDEN, Esq.

Member of the House of Representatives.

PORTLAND, Me.

More trouble in the Camp.—We learn that Mr. Kenney, the successor of Ira Woodman, the Bethlehem N. H. Postmaster, who is now safely locked in gaol for robbing the mail, has absconded. Both of the Postmasters were Jacksonians "to the back bone." Kenney was indicted for engaging in some brawl in which another individual was tarred and feathered, and rode a rail; and after concealing himself some days in the woods to avoid the Sheriff, it is said he cleared out for Canada. Oh the beauties of reform!—Portland Adv.

There are some men who deny that they are Jacksonmen, and yet say they shall support Judge Smith because they believe him to be the best man. We know some such in this town, men of wealth and good standing—men for whom personally we have a high regard. The same men we presume will vote for Mr. Cullen for Congress because he is the best man, and also the Jackson candi-

dates for the Senate; but perhaps they may not, because such votes would avail nothing for Senators and member of Congress. Now if they are really not Jacksonmen, it would be desirable to know how far they would go with the Jackson party, and where they would stop. They would vote for a Jackson Governor to begin with. Would they have their Representative vote for a Jackson Speaker of the House? We apprehend they would discover Mr. Ruggles to be the best man, and we have serious fears that the Jackson candidates for the Council would stand a good chance of being considered the best men. If we err in this, we should be pleased to have some assurance of our error.—They appear to act with the Jackson party in every thing, and if there are to be any exceptions, we have yet to learn what they are.

Should the opponents of Gen. Jackson's Administration be induced to vote for Judge Smith under the plea of discarding party considerations, and should they choose men to the Legislature who would vote for a Jackson Council, and should the system of proscription, of political "rewards and punishments be extended to our State affairs, the people would have but a poor consolation in the reflection that they had themselves discarded party considerations, and voted for those they considered the best men! They saw themselves acting with the Jackson party all the time, and yet could not foresee which party they were strengthening and placing in power!

Now it would be an excellent thing to eschew all party spirit and select only the best men for office, if we could really do so in good faith, and make others do likewise; but when we are admonished to throw aside party considerations only to weaken our strength, and enable the Jackson party to triumph, we are strongly reminded of Dr. Franklin's story of heating the poker. Helping the Jackson party to carry their points,—a party which acts upon the principle that "offices are the lawful spoils of party victory"—is one of the last of all ways to suppress party violence.—Kennebec Jour.

From the Portland Advertiser.

We were pleased to see the notice you took of Judkins in your last Advertiser. He is sent out on an electioneering mission by the Junto of this town, money found for him, and he is loaded with lying papers, to scatter wherever he goes, he himself not being deficient in untruths any more than in fiddling and dancing, which he follows here.

As the same person, was sent the last year into the county of Oxford, by the same choice spirits—on the same business, where we suppose, he did some hurt, not being known, and as his commission is now enlarged, we are of the opinion that he ought not travel in disguise, but that he should be confined in some solitary place with the author of Expositor, and the fair friend Delia Bodge until after the 13th of September at all events. We hope this notice of the driveller, and abuser of all honest men, will be the means of his return to his fiddle.

READFIELD.

DIED,

In this town on the 31st ult. of the Dysentery, Susan Aravesta, child of Mr. Cyrus Cobb, aged 16 months.

And is thy lovely shadow fled?
Yet stop those fruitless tears;
She from a thousand fangs is freed,
You from ten thousand fears.

Though lost, she's lost to earth alone,
Above she will be found,
Amidst the stars, and near the throne,
Which babes like her surround.

Look upwards, and your child you'll see,
Fix'd in her bless'd abode;
What Parent would not willing be,
To give a Child to God.

In Buckfield, Nathaniel Gammon, aged 77. He was one of the first settlers of the town & occupied the farm on which he died 50 years.

GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR

GERMAN ELIXIR,

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Pharys, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

THE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixer was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

Pulmonary Complaints

has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Munich, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by

ASA BARTON, Agent.

June 21, 1830.

Jan'y 52

BOOTS AND SHOES!!

RUFUS F. BEAL WOULD inform the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that he has on hand and will constantly keep a good assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SHOES. Ladies' Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes. Children's Shoes. Slippers, &c. which he will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash or approved credit.

He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all descriptions at short notice.

All of the above manufacture are warranted to be good. Boots and Shoes made to measure, of the best stock.

Norway, Village, Aug. 21, 1830. 3w10

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a Note of hand by me signed, running to Patty Holman, or order, for the sum of twenty dollars and interest, dated May 5, 1830, and payable in one year from date; said note was given without any consideration, and I am determined never to pay the same.

OLIVER PUTNAM.

Dixfield, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w12

Albion Corn Plaster!

THE Albion Corn Plaster softens the corn, however old and tough, and extracts it to the very roots.—The relief afforded is gentle, immediate and thorough.

The Proprietor begs leaves to submit the following case, from Mr. Stowell, who is well known to the inhabitants of this city, especially at the south end, and at South Boston, as a very respectable citizen.

A CASE.

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approbation in favor of your valuable Albion Corn Plaster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stowell has been cured of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for years, and I think it but justice to your invaluable preparation to add, (for the encouragement of those, who owing to repeated disappointments in the various remedies resorted to, have finally despaired of a cure,) that your Plaster cured her corns after trying other highly recommended remedies to no purpose; and what increases my confidence in the superiority of your Plaster, is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbors with equally good success.

(Signed) SETH STOWELL,

Keeper of the Toll house, South Boston Bridge.

Mr. T. KIDDER,

Proprietor of the Conway Medicines.

Boston, June 17th, 1829.

* Price 50 cents.

SORE

AND INFLAMED EYES!

THE studious, the weakly, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ, will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in

DUMFRIES'

EYE WATER.

This well established Wash for the Eye, is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

THE TOOTH ACHE!

THIS agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The

CAMBRIAN TOOTH ACHE PILLS

afford instant relief, without inflicting the slightest injury on the teeth.—

They are applied externally to the parts affected, with the greatest ease and expedition, and generally operate as a soothing lenitive to the suffering patient. Price 50 cents a box.

Price 50 cents a box.

DYSPEPSIA,

OF most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved, and cured, in a number of instances in and about this city, by using for a short time Dr. RELFE'S

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND AN-

TIBILIOUS PILLS,

in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the Specific. It is also one of the best medicines known for Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Nausea, and Flatulences.

Price of the Specific and Pills 50 cents each.

* * * None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. COSWAY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine" at his Counting Room, No. 93, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

Norway, Village, Aug. 31. 9

POETRY.

THE REPENTANCE OF PASSION.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

HE.

And does my HARRIOT still adhere
To wear affliction's garb alone?
Still does she hold her spoiler dear,
And prize his peace who broke her own?
Still will she strive his pangs to heal,
Who all her youthful honors tore;
And near his pillow constant kneel,
When ev'ry power to please is o'er?

SHE.

And does my love, unkind, suppose
I e'er would leave his lonely bed?
Forsake the youth my heart has chose,
And fly because his health is fled?
And will he, sunk in deep despair,
Believe his Harriot loves no more?
Or think, while she can soothe one care,
That ev'ry power to please is o'er?

HE.

Ah! cease to prop my wo-worn head!
Shun the sad wretch thou canst not save;
Nor hover round that guilty bed,
Where martyr'd Virtue found its grave:
Here sunk the glories of thy youth,
Each blooming honor doom'd to fall,
Here Treachery triumph'd o'er truth,
And here stern Death shall expiate all.

SHE.

Ah! cease to wound my heart anew!
Still if thou bend'st at Sorrow's shrine,
Again thy Harriot thou'lt undo,
For Harriot's life is wrapt in thine.
Had I ten thousand wrongs endur'd,
And that low'd cheek one tear let fall,
That single tear each pang had cur'd—
—One tender sigh would expiate all.

HE.

O spurn me!—case my heart with steel—
Give just resentment all its force;
Nor by such kindness make me feel
The torture of severe remorse.
Why in life's early happy day,
When health and joy gave means to bless,
Why did I heedless turn away
From her who loved to such excess?

SHE.

Lament no more, my bosom'd friend;
Thy error's past, thy cares should cease;
Corroding thought awhile suspend,
And nurture'd hope shall beam with peace.
Thy kind, thy gentle Harriot sues—
Clings round thy arm with fond caress:
Nature will ev'ry fault excuse,
And sweetly pardon Love's excess.

HE.

Too tender, too relenting fair!
My fault can never be forgot:
Unhappy Love would scorn my prayer,
And injur'd Nature own me not.
When in the fond ingenuous hour,
Thy native tenderness was shewn,
How did I meanly sport with power!
Betray thy love, and shame my own.

SHE.

Hear me thou persevering man!
Hear what thy Harriot firmly swears—
If courted death must be thy plan,
Remember, 'twill but preclude hers.
Here will she wait thy final doom;
—Then, drench'd in tears, and desperate grown
Stretch'd o'er thy corpse, in life's first bloom,
Forget her love, and end her own.

HE.

Lend me thy aid to combat fate:
For thy dear sake I'll strive to live!
Draw near me—help—oh! 'tis too late—
Take the last kiss I now can give.
Was it that cheek you oft have press'd,
And dim those eyes you lov'd so well;
And the hard pang that rends my breast,
My faulting tongue can scarcely tell.

SHE.

Here—on this bosom rest thy head—
Speak—look on me—and breathe once more.
His pulse is still—O heav'n he's dead!
Fate!—do thy worst!—the conflict's o'er!

MISCELLANY.

A YANKEE JUDGE AND A KENTUCKY LAWYER.

Few persons in this part of the country are aware of the difference that exists between our manners and customs, and those of the people of the Western States. Their elections, their courts of justice, present scenes that would strike us with astonishment and alarm. If the jurors are not, as has been asserted, run down with dogs and guns, color is given to charges like this, by the repeated successful defiance of law and judges that occur, by the want of dignity and self respect evinced by the judges themselves, and by the squabbles and brawls that take place between members of the bar. There is to be found occasionally there, however, a judge of decision and firmness to compel decorum even among the most turbulent spirits, or at least to punish summarily, all violations of law and propriety. The following circumstances which occurred in Kentucky, were related to us by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the whole transaction.

Several years since, Judge R. a native of Connecticut, was holding a court at Danville. A cause of considerable importance came on, and a Mr. D. then a lawyer of considerable eminence, and afterwards a member of Congress, who resided in a distant part of the State, was present to give it his personal supervision. In the course of Mr. D's argument, he let fall some profane language, for which he was promptly checked and reprimanded by the Judge. Mr. D. accustomed to unrestrained license of tongue, retorted with great asperity, and much harshness of language.

"Mr. Clerk," said the Judge coolly, "put down twenty dollars fine to Mr. D."

"By G—," said Mr. D. "I'll never pay a cent of it under heaven, and I'll swear as much as I please."

"Put down another fine of twenty dollars, Mr. Clerk."

"I'll see the devil have your whole generation," rejoined Mr. D. "before my pockets shall be picked by a cursed Yankee interloper."

"Another twenty dollar fine, Mr. Clerk."

"You may put on as many fines as you please. Mr. Judge, but by G—there's a difference between imposing and collecting, I reckon."

"Twenty dollars more, Mr. Clerk."

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mr. D. with some bitterness, "You are trifling with me, I see, Sir, but I can tell you I understand no such joking; and by G—Sir, you will do well to make an end of it."

"Mr. Clerk," said the Judge with great composure, "add twenty dollars more to the fine and hand the account to the Sheriff. Mr. D. the money must be paid immediately, or I shall commit you to prison."

The violence of the lawyer compelled the Judge to add another fine; and before night, the obstreperous barrister was swearing with all his might to the bare walls of the county jail. The session of the Court was terminated, and the lawyer seeing no prospect of escaping through the mercy of the Judge, after a fortnight's residence in prison, paid his fine of a hundred and twenty dollars and was released.

He now breathed nothing but vengeance.

"I'll teach the Yankee scoundrel," said he, "that a member of the Kentucky bar is not to be treated in this manner with impunity."

The judge held his next court at Frankfort, and thither Mr. D. repaired to take revenge for the personal indignation he had suffered. Judge R. is as remarkable for resolute fearlessness as for talents, firmness, and integrity, and after having provided himself with defensive weapons, entered upon the discharge of his duties with the most philosophic indifference. On passing from his hotel to the court house, the judge noticed that a man of great size, and evidently of tremendous muscular strength, followed him so closely as to allow no one to step between. He observed also that Mr. D. supported by three or four friends followed hard upon the heels of the stranger, and on entering the court room, posted himself as near the seat of the judge as possible, the stranger meantime taking care to interpose his huge body between the lawyer and the judge. For two or three days, matters went on in this way: the stranger sticking like a burr to the judge, and the lawyer and his assistants keeping as near as possible, but refraining from violence. At length the curiosity of Judge R. to learn something respecting the purposes of this modern Hercules became irrepressible, and he invited him to his room, and inquired who he was, and what object he had in view in watching his movements thus pertinaciously.

"Why you see," said the stranger, ejaculating a quid of tobacco that might have freighted a small skiff, "I'm a ringtailed roarer from Big Sandy River. I can outrun, outjump, and outfight any man in Kentucky. They told me in Danville, that this 'ere lawyer was coming to give you a lickin'. Now I had'n't nothin' agin that, only he wa'n't goin' to give you fair play, so I come here to see you out, and now if you'll only say the word, we can flog him and his mates in the twinkling of a quart pot."

Mr. D. soon learned the feelings with which the champion regarded him, and withdrew without attempting to execute his threats of vengeance upon the Judge. *New Haven Palladium.*

THE SPIDER.—The spider has many enemies, and hence its web is always in danger of being deranged and damaged. To meet this inconvenience, nature has furnished the insect with a magazine of materials for occasional repairs, and which, although frequently exhausted, still continues to be replenished. This reservoir, is drained in time. When spiders grow old, their gum is dried up; but even when this calamity happens, the cunning creature is not destitute of resources which avail it for some time longer. A crafty old spider, having no longer the means of securing a subsistence, seeks out a young one, to which it communicates its wants and necessities; on which the other, either out of respect to old age, or from a fear of old pincers, resigns its place, and spins a new web in another situation. But if the old spider can find none of its species which will either from love or fear, resign its net, it must then perish for want of subsistence. The water spider spins no web to catch its prey; but nevertheless offers one of the most singular objects of contemplation. If we possessed no other evidence that the world had been planned and created by an intelligent Being, the habits, proceedings, and instincts of this little creature would be alone sufficient to prove the fact. As soon as it has caught its prey on the shore it dives to the bottom of the waters, and there devours its booty. It is therefore an amphibious animal; altho' it appears more fitted to live in contact with the atmosphere than with the water. The diving bell is a modern invention; and few facts excite our wonder more than the possibility of a man's being enabled to live and move at the bottom of the ocean. Triumph of reason over the unfriendly element, however, was anticipated by an insect—the spider in question. This creature spins some

loose threads, which it attaches to the leaves of aquatic plants; it then varnishes them over with a glutinous secretion, which resembles liquid glass and is so elastic as to admit of considerable distention and contraction; it next lays a coating of this same substance over its own body, and underneath this coating introduces a bubble of air. Naturalists conjecture that it has the power of drawing in this air at the anus from the atmosphere at the surface of the pool;—but the precise mode in which it is separated from the body of the atmosphere and introduced under the pellicle, covering the insect's body, has not been clearly ascertained.

Thus clothed, and shining like a ball of quicksilver, it darts through the waters to the spot in which it had fixed its habitation, and, disengaging the bubble from under the pellicle, dexterously introduces it into a web formed at the bottom. After repeatedly moving from the top to the bottom of the water, and at each journey filling its habitation with a fresh bubble of air, at length the lighter completely expels the heavier fluid, and the insect takes possession of an aerial habitation, commodious and dry, finished in the very midst of the waters. It is about the size and shape of half a pigeon's egg. From this curious chamber the spider hunts, searching sometimes the land for its prey, which, when obtained, is transported to this sub-aquatic mansion, and devoured at leisure. The male as well as the female exhibits the same instincts. Early in the spring the former seeks the mansion of the latter, and having enlarged it by the introduction of a little more air, takes up its abode with its mate. About the middle of April the eggs are laid, and packed up in a silken cocoon in a corner of their house, and watched with incessant care by the female.—*Family Library.*

SLEEP OF CHILDREN.—Infants from the time of their birth, should be encouraged to sleep in the night in preference to the day; therefore, mothers and nurses ought to remove every thing which may tend to disturb their rest, and not to attend to every call for taking them up and giving food at improper periods. Infants cannot sleep too long; when they enjoy a calm, long-continued rest, it is a favorable symptom. Until the third year, children generally require a little sleep in the middle of the day;—for, till that age, half their time may safely be allotted to sleep. Every succeeding year, the time ought to be shortened one hour; so that a child seven years old may sleep about ten hours.—Children ought to rise at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter. It is extremely injurious to awaken children with a noise, to carry them immediately from a dark room into the glaring light, or against a dazzling wall; the sudden impression of light may debilitate the organs of vision, and lay the foundation of weak eyes. Wet clothes or linen should never be allowed to be hung to dry in the bed room, as an impure atmosphere is attended with various and often fatal consequences. Banish (says Professor Hufeland) feather beds, as they are unnatural and debilitating contrivances. The bedstead should not be placed too low on the floor; and it is highly improper to suffer children to sleep on a couch which is made without a sufficient elevation from the ground.—*Book of Health.*

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:

A house in which the wife of Mr. Durfee and 3 children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprized of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface! The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed up by the boards of the lower floor which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Durfee maintained, as she thinks, her self-possession; though it was with difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water. The water finally rose within about 20 inches of the chamber ceiling (traces of which are plain upon the wall,) when Mrs. D. moved aside one or two of the loose boards which composed it, and took her children into the little loft—remaining there till her neighbors rescued her the next day.

EXTRACT OF PENNYROYAL.—Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals in preventing the usual annoyance of flies, by simply washing the parts with the extract of pennyroyal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied.—Every man who is compassionate to his beasts, ought to know this simple remedy, and every livery stable and country inn, ought to have a supply at hand for travellers.

MOURNING.—In Europe, says a London paper, the ordinary color for mourning is black; in China it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. The ancient

Spartan and Roman ladies mourned in white. White is supposed to denote purity; yellow, that death is the end of human hopes, as leaves when they fall and flowers when they fade become yellow; brown denotes the earth, whither the dead return; black, the privation of light; blue expresses the happiness it is hoped the deceased enjoy; and purple, or violet, sorrow on the one side and hope on the other, as being a mixture of black and blue. Among the Romans, a year of mourning was ordained by law, for women who lost their husbands.

When Doctor Franklin was first presented to the Queen of France, it was in company with several other distinguished foreigners, who, according to etiquette, knelt before her majesty and kissed her hand. When the Doctor's turn came, he walked boldly up, and suddenly putting his arm around her majesty's neck, gave her a hearty smack on the cheek, at the same time exclaiming "that's the Yankee fashion!" It is said the Queen was highly pleased with the salute, although so different from that to which she had been accustomed to receive from foreign ministers.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE,
Philanthropist and People's Advocate.

THIS publication, now commenced in New York, is a continuation of the "Philanthropist, Investigator and Genius of Temperance," hitherto published in Boston, and will continue in the hands of the same editors and publishers.

It will seek, as in years past, to be an auxiliary to the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION, recording its progress with fidelity, maintaining its principles without compromise, and favoring, without partiality, all those individual, local, or more general efforts, by which the cause has been or may be promoted. Belonging to no sect, or party, it will carefully guard against occasions of sectarian dissension, and thus endeavor to promote among the people at large, the work of self-reform on republican principles.

It will oppose intemperance, in its causes, its concomitants, and its effects.—The use, manufacture, and sale of distilled spirits; the demoralizing influences of the theatre, and of the sensualizing literature; the feverish thirst for amusement, and passion for splendor and show; the spirit of reckless speculations, induced by profligate expenditure, the kindred mania of lottery and other gambling, the similar "schemes" of bank frauds; the voracity which shelters opulent plunderers, ripening into a system of monopolies; the burdens of an idle and vicious pauperism; and the oppressions of an effeminate and knavish aristocracy; these will all be exhibited as connected links of the same chain of corruption and despotism.

It will therefore seek to build, on the basis of moral reform, the edifice of general philanthropy and the citadel of the people's rights. General education at public expense, in consistency with parental duties and rights; the abolition of the imprisonment of honest debtors, counterbalanced by the punishment of fraud; the relinquishment of unjust monopolies, the final emancipation of the enslaved, and the general settlement of national disputes without blood-shed will be advocated as means or as results of moral reform, in full confidence, that with the moral habits of a people, their intellectual and political condition will be elevated.

Confronting tyranny, not with that atheism and licentiousness from which tyranny originates; but with the restraints of that moral obligation, at which tyrants tremble, it will advocate liberty not licentiousness, equal rights, not the annihilation of rights; just laws, not agrarianism; the equality of men, not the equality of brutes.

Supporting strict morality, it will equally support religious liberty, and discountenance a union of church and state. It is not designed as a religious newspaper, or as a vehicle of religious intelligence. Other news, foreign and domestic, will be faithfully and amply furnished including the proceedings of the national and state legislatures.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months from the commencement of a year; or three dollars per annum if not paid till after the expiration of that period. To individuals or companies, who take 6 or more copies, (sending the pay free of expense, and without being called on by the Editors or travelling agents) a discount of 15 per cent. will be made.

Persons who authorize the entry of their names on our list, will be considered subscribers until they give intimation of a wish to discontinue.

WILLIAM GOODALL,
PHINEAS CRODELL.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. Aug. 23.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his brethren of the profession, that he will attend to orders for supplying all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS, either new or second hand, at the lowest price. From a thorough knowledge and long experience in supplying these articles, he feels confident, by his personal attention, to be enabled to make such selections as will give satisfaction, at the shortest notice. Terms, for new materials, will be six months, with satisfactory acceptances, and 7 1-2 deduction for cash. Orders received for the Washington, Franklin, and other presses, Mather's Ink, Rollers, and Type from all respectable foundries.

On hand 700 lbs. White's Minion, scarcely soiled, at 55 cts. sixty days, or 54 cents cash. 100 lbs. Minion, 200 do. Nonpareil, 300 do. Long Primer, 100 do. Brevier, used only in stereotyping, from which a handsome deduction will be made.

Two second hand Washington Medium Presses, at \$125 each, cash. One Superroyal do. \$130 cash.

Printers, favorable to the views of the subscriber, who give the above four insertions, will be entitled to \$2 in materials.

I HOIT,
July 17. 44, Wm. st. New York.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Calicoes 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsted Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

JOSIAH FARRAR,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, Clothier, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH FARRAR,
SPOUT HAPGOOD.
Waterford, August 2d, 1830. 3w 8

GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS—Portland, Maine.

S. COLMAN,

AGENT for Publishers of Books. A & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.

Portland, March, 1830. 45tf

ALVAN DINSMORE,

INFORMS the public that he intends to open a School at Buckfield Academy for the purpose of instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen, in those branches of education usually taught in our Academy. Said School will commence by the middle of September next. Tuition—25 cents per week, or \$2.50 per quarter. Poland, Aug. 24, 1830. 3w11

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the sum charged for its insertion.

All Letters and Communications intended for the OBSERVER, must be addressed to the publishers, POST PAID.